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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Polish Units in Pomerania

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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## 1. Polish-Navy Training Center (Kedra marynarki wojenne) near Stolpmuende:

a. Superior Headquarters: Unknown. The following high-ranking officers were known to the deserter: Rear Admiral Stajer, GinC of Navy, and Captain (Nav) (Kommandor) Urbanowicz, Dpty CG of Navy.

b. Cover number: 3983 / 84

c. Quarters: Barracks in the woods about 3 km west of Stolpmuende (former German AAA range) (see Annex).

d. CO: Commander (Nav) (Kommandor porucznik) Dombrowski. Dpty CO and Training Officer: Lieutenant Commander (Nav) (Kommandor podporucznik) Jareczek.

Political Officer: Lt jg Krzynowek.

e. Organization and strength: 15 companies, including an NCO school, one engineer company and one signal company. Each company consisted of three platoons, each platoon of three squads. Each squad had one squad leader and 18 EM. The strength of the deserter's company was two officers, 15 NCOs and 164 EM. The engineer company and the signal company were transferred to Oxhoeft (Q 53/Y 44) in April 1949. These two units allegedly were to man the permanent fortifications on the Hela peninsula (Q 55/Y 55). The training center consisted of five companies, exclusive of the NCO school, in 1947.

f. Enlisted personnel: The EM belonged to the 1926, 1927 and 1928 class. Most of them were, politically, determined adherents of western principles. The NCOs were required to join the Party. The pay had been 200.-Zloty per month since 1948 (until then 100.-Zloty).

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g. Armament: The weapons of the deserter's company were of Soviet make. The company was equipped with 11 light machine guns with drum magazines and three heavy MAXIM machine guns. About 12 to 15 submachine guns were at the disposal of each company.

h. Training: (1) The EM were generally trained with rifles, submachine guns and light machine guns. The training at the NCO school lasted for six months.

Officer candidates were trained for the first time in June 1949. They were transferred to the Oxhoeft officer candidate school after a basic training of three months. The strength of this first class of officer candidates was 160 EM, all volunteers from the 1929 through 1931 year classes. (Sons of workers and farmers; descendants of the middle classes and intellectuals were barred from following an officer's career).

(2) Some of the naval trainees were transferred to the naval specialists' school (Szkoła specjalistów morskich) in April and September of each year. This school was quartered in the same block of barracks and was composed of several instruction classes in the technical services. Numerical cover designation: 3 8 3 2.

CO: Lieutenant Commander (Nav) Lipczinski, Dpty CO: Lieutenant (Nav) Kolasa.

The school had the following courses:

Mine laying	(Oddział minerski)
Electrical engineering	(Oddział elektryków)
Radio communication service	(Oddział radiotów)
Artillery	(Oddział artylerji)
Signal service	(Oddział sygnaliscy)
Surveying	(Oddział pomierniczy)
Mechanical engineering	(Oddział maszynistów)
Motor service	(Oddział motorzystów)
Medical service	(Oddział sanitarny)
Administration	(Oddział administracyjny)
Mess service	(Oddział kucharsky)

Quotas detailed for training in April 1949:

Radio operators	140 EM
Motor operators	190 EM
Electrical engineers	80 EM
Mechanical engineers	40 EM
Artillerymen	100 EM
Signal personnel	150 EM
Mine layers	120 EM

Each instruction course lasted 14 months (prior to 1948 only three months). After passing the instruction courses, the participants were detailed to sea units. They returned from these units to Stolpmuende after one year so that they could follow a two months' refresher course and take advanced training.

i. Sea units: The following vessels were known:

Destroyer Błyskawica, submarines Zep, Żbik and Ryc, (allegedly not ready for action as the storage batteries were removed), survey vessel Zorawr, 12 mine sweepers (four Polish, three US, and five Soviet make), 12 PT boats (of Polish make) \*\*.

Home port of these units in Stettin (Q 54/Q 54). However, the units were lying in Gdingen (Q 55/Y 44) most of the time.

2. Details on Polish troops and para-military organizations stationed in Pomerania:

- a. Stolp (P 55/N 08): One artillery regiment quartered in the barracks west of the railroad station. One militia training center (Centrum wyszk, M 0), 12 companies strong, billeted in the eastern part of the town.
- b. Koeslin (O 55/M 45): One training brigade of border guard troops (WOP), consisting of three or four battalions.
- c. Stolpmuende (P 55/G 80): Besides naval units, one battalion of border guard troops (WOP).
- d. Jershoeft (P 55/M 69): One coast artillery unit commanded by a Soviet major and equipped with Soviet 170-mm guns.  
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**Comment:**

a. Sufficient information on training institutions of the Polish Navy, with which the report might be compared, is not available. It appears that systematic training of officers, NCOs, and specialists of the Polish Navy has been started. Apparently, each category has first to pass basic infantry training. Training for submarine and anti-submarine service is separate.

b. The data given in this report (for the first time) on the draft of the 1925 through 1928 classes to, and their discharge from, the Polish Navy generally correspond to previously obtained information on the Polish Army :

1925 class: Discharge in September 1948 (except for reenlistees such as officer and NCO candidates).

1926 class: Draft by monthly quotas since the Spring of 1947 (the deserter himself was drafted as late as 4 October 1947). Probable date of discharge: September 1949.

1927 class: In military service in July 1949.

1928 class: Has been drafted by monthly quotas since April 1949.

It may be assumed that the same regulations were enacted for military service with the Army and the Navy.

c. Sea units:

\* The survey vessel is a former mine sweeper which was apparently modified for its new duties.

\*\* In case the vessels actually were PT boats of Polish make, they have been manufactured recently.

d. Stolp: A Polish artillery unit was last reported to be stationed in Stolp in April 1949. This unit is probably the 30th Hv Arty Bn, identified in Stolp in December 1948. Information on militia stationed in Stolp is not available.

e. Koeslin: A WOP unit of unknown strength was reported to be stationed in Koeslin. No 1836 was indicated as the numerical cover designation of this unit (two sources (F)).

f. Stolpmuende: Information on border guard troops stationed in Stolpmuende is not available.

The naval units mentioned are training units of the Polish Navy (see para.1).

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Re Jershoeft: A coast artillery unit stationed in Jershoeft was not previously reported.

1 Annex:

Reserves about 2 miles west of Stolmuende.

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